Vowel length

Length is predictable in the monosyllabic words only in the structure. Hence length in monosyllabic words contrasts with non-monosyllabic ones. Example

/ i ~ i:/ / dire / ‘slowly’ ~ / di:r / ‘slow’
/a ~ a:/ / dari / ‘unchaste woman’ ~ / da:r / ‘sharp’
/sasu / ‘mother-in-law’ ~ / sa:s / ‘breath’
/u ~ u:/ / puli / ‘niche’ ~ / pu:l / ‘flower’
/guDi / ‘trunk’ ~ / gu:Di / ‘leg’
/o ~ o:/ / rogi / ‘patient’ ~ / ro:gi / ‘disease’
/Doli / ‘palanquin’ ~ / Do:li / ‘drum’
/O ~ O:/ / bOni / ‘sister’ ~ / bO:ni / ‘forest’
/bOlua/ ‘strong’ ~ / bO:luə / ‘strength’

Phonemic description of vowels
/i/ Front unrounded high vowel.
/e/ Front unrounded mid vowel.
/u/ Back rounded high vowel.
/o/ Back rounded mid vowel.
/O/ Back rounded low vowel.
/a/ Central unrounded low vowel.

Phonemic distribution of vowels

Oral ~ Nasal Initial Medial Final
/i/ /i/ /i:/ ‘fiber’ /bil/ ‘hole’ ---
/i/ /i/ ‘envy’ /DiJa/ ‘eye-ball’ /s i/ ‘sew’
/u/ /u/ /u:/ ‘fly’ /bul/ ‘roam’ ---
/ʊ/ /u/ ‘high’ /duri/ ‘mist’ /m ū/ ‘face’
/e/ /e/ /e/ /e/ ‘head’ /bet/ /‘sun’ /se/ ‘he’
/ɛ/ /ɛ/ ‘tail’ /l ɛ J/ ‘jump’ /D ɛ/ ---
/o/ /o/ ‘wear’ /bol/ ‘tell’ /po/ ‘son’
/O/ /O/ /O/ /O/ ‘cave’ /bOl/ ‘good’ /kOe o/ ‘owl’
/Ø/ /Ø/ /Ø/ /Ø/ ‘duck’ /bØra/ ‘bumble bee’ /g Ø/ ‘wheat’
/a/ /a/ ‘eight’ /sasu/ ‘mother-in-law’ /s ua/ ‘millet’
/ɑ/ /ɑ/ ‘tight’ --- ---

Consonants

p b t d T D C J k g
s m n
l
r R
w

95
Supra segmental

Nasalization: /v/

Phonemic distribution of consonants

All consonants except /M R w y/ occur initially before vowels. All consonants occur medially in between vowels and after or before another consonant. All consonants except /w/ occur finally.

Phonemic description of consonants

/p/ voiceless bilabial stop /s/ voiceless alveolar grooved fricative
/b/ voiced bilabial stop /h/ voiceless glottal fricative
/t/ voiceless dental stop /m/ voiced bilabial nasal
/d/ voiced dental stop /n/ voiced alveolar nasal
/T/ voiceless retroflex stop /M/ voiced velar nasal
/D/ voiced retroflex stop /l/ voiced alveolar lateral
/C/ voiceless alveo-palatal stop /r/ voiced alveolar flap
/J/ voiced alveo-palatal stop /R/ voiced retroflexed flap
/k/ voiceless velar stop /w/ voiced bilabial semivowel or continuant
/g/ voiced velar stop /y/ voiced palatal semivowel or continuant.

Allophonic variations

/n/ has three allophones. It becomes
[N] before retroflexed D [toND] ‘month’
[M] before alveolo-palatal [sOMJ] ‘evening’
[n] before dentals [bOnD] ‘pond’
/w/ has allophonic variant assuming the phonetic value of
non-syllabic /u/ [Jwar] ‘salutation’
In other situation /w/ is maintained [malwa] ‘wild-cat’
/y/ has allophonic with the phonetic value of non-syllabic /i/ [koia] ‘ragi’
In other situation /y/ is maintained. [aya] ‘mother’

Special phonological feature of Desia

1. Use of /h/ is optional.
(a) /h/ is seen to occur in the following
bihOn ‘seed’ dOhi ‘curd’
bahOr ‘outside’ nahele ‘otherwise’
(b) /h/ drops lengthening the vowel
kuuDi ‘fog/mist’ kuula ‘smoke’
paaD ‘hill’ paatia tara ‘morning star’
mOOm boti ‘wax candle’ poorbar ‘swim’
(c) /h/ drops altogether in the initial position lengthening the following vowel:
a:t<hato ‘hand’ a:D<haRo ‘bone’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diphthongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ie/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/io/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ia/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/iu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/io/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ei/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ea/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Oe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Ou/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Oo/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ai/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triphthongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/uai/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/aia/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant clusters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/PTi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/PDl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pr/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/be/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/br/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bR/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tkl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/db/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dkl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dl/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a:r<haro   | 'necklace' |
| aDuPi<haRopuhi | 'chicken pox' |
| anDi<haNDi  | 'pitcher'  |
| Oldi<hoLodi | 'haldi(powder)' |
| a:ti<hati  | 'elephant' |
| ODla<hoNDLa | 'pitcher'  |
| orDa<horDa  | 'myrobalm' |
Morphology

Number

The numbers in Desia are two – singular and plural and the three markers are -ϕ (singular) and –mOnel(plural) for the animate types and –guDa(plural) for inanimate types.

Examples

-mOnel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pila</td>
<td>pila mOnel</td>
<td>'son'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bOin</td>
<td>bOin mOnel</td>
<td>'sister'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji</td>
<td>Ji mOnel</td>
<td>'daughter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lok</td>
<td>lok mOnel</td>
<td>'person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bai</td>
<td>bai mOnel</td>
<td>'brother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOKi</td>
<td>TOKi mOnel</td>
<td>'girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alici</td>
<td>alici mOnel</td>
<td>'servant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEi</td>
<td>CODEi mOnel</td>
<td>'bird'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s0nD</td>
<td>s0nD mOnel</td>
<td>'bull'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai</td>
<td>gai mOnel</td>
<td>'cow'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-guDa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aki</td>
<td>aki guDa</td>
<td>'eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>at guDa</td>
<td>'hand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The genders are lexical. Examples of two tire nominal genders – Masculine and Feminine are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bapa</td>
<td>‘father’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma,aya</td>
<td>‘mother’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po</td>
<td>‘son’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuni,ji</td>
<td>‘daughter’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munis</td>
<td>‘husband’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikina</td>
<td>‘wife’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OnDra</td>
<td>‘male’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikina</td>
<td>‘female’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pila</td>
<td>‘boy’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuni</td>
<td>‘girl’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case:</td>
<td>The cases are six i.e., Nominative, Accusative, Ablative, Genitive, Instrumental, and Locative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Nominative case does not bear any marker. The markers for the other cases are – ke ‘to’ (Accusative) -tu, -ru ‘from’ (Ablative), -Or ‘of’ (Genitive) – re ‘by’ (instrumental) –e, –re, me ‘in, at’ (Locative) respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Below are discussed the cases and their markers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accusative

-ke ‘to’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>genuTake</th>
<th>‘to the ball’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODeike</td>
<td>‘to the bird’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baikre</td>
<td>‘to the brother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bOinmOnke</td>
<td>‘to the sisters’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bileike</td>
<td>‘to the cat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konite</td>
<td>‘to whom’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ablative

-Tu ‘from’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sie dinTu</th>
<th>‘from that day’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gāru</td>
<td>‘from the village’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuMgrru</td>
<td>‘from the hill’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iskuru</td>
<td>‘from the school’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiDkru</td>
<td>‘from the window’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Genitive

Genitive has two markers –r and –or and their occurrences are conditioned as follows

-Or ‘of’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kukkor</th>
<th>‘of the dog’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Odakor</td>
<td>‘of Ladakh’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masOr</td>
<td>‘of month’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiiar</td>
<td>‘of the woman’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guDOr</td>
<td>‘of the horses’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saUkarOr</td>
<td>‘of the money lender’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instrumental

-re ‘by’

| kOIOmre | ‘by the pen’ |

99
Locative

Locative has three markers -e, -me and -re and their occurrences are conditioned as the following: -e occurs after closed syllabic bases and -re or -me occurs after open syllabic bases.

-e
gōre ‘in the house’
kOtre ‘in the anchor’

-re
Osubidare ‘in difficulties’
bOsare ‘in the nest’
bOgCare ‘in the garden’
hulgaDire ‘in the cart’
COtOrOrObre ‘in the Chaitra festival’
asar masOre ‘in the month of Asar’

-me
Jatime ‘in the caste’

Compounds

bai-bOin ‘brother and sister’
dOOn-sOmpOti ‘wealth’
JOmI-baDi ‘landed property’
Celi-menDia ‘goat and ram’
Ji-bOin ‘daughter and sister’
gā-lukO ‘inhabitant of the village’
peti-maiKina ‘pregnant woman’
dari(anI) ‘an unchaste woman’
kua-pia ‘eating and drinking’

Pronominals

Personal pronominal declensions

Pronominal bases

First person-
Sg. mu- mO-
Pl. am-

Sg. in first, second and third person are added with -i in first and second person -i and -i- in third person.

Second person-
Sg. tu- tO-
Pl. tum-

thus, mu-i>mui ‘I’
tu-i>tui ‘thou’
se-i>sie ‘she/he’
hα-i>hai ‘he/she’

Third person-
Sg. se-, ha-, ta-
Pl.

Pl. first, second and third person are added with mOne

Thus, am>mOne>ammOne ‘we’
tum>mOne>tummOne ‘you’
sie-hai>mOne>siemOnehaimOne ‘they’

Case

Nominative = -ϕ
Accusative/ =-ke
Dative
take ‘to him/her’
tumke ‘to you’
Genitive = -kOri
siemOnkOr/haimOnkOr ‘their’
-r
mOr ‘my’
-Or
amOr ‘our’

Herein, base(- pl. marker - mOne) - case markers form pronominal declension in the three personal pronouns.
Demonstrative pronoun

Proximate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i guDa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iTa</td>
<td>iTamOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sie/hai</td>
<td>siguDa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si-- -Ta</td>
<td>siTa mOne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hai-- -Ta</td>
<td>haiTamOne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case markers

Nominative -φ

Accusative/ -ke    iTake   ‘to it’  iTamOnke/iguDake  ‘to those’

Dative             siTake/haitake  ‘to that’  siTamOnke/haitamOnke  ‘to them’

Genitive           -r       iTar    ‘of this/it’  siTar    ‘of that’

-kOr ‘of’           siTamOnkOr/haitamOnkOr  ‘of those’  iTamOnkOr  ‘of these’

Ablative. -nu ‘from’ iTanu  ‘from this’  iTamOnnu  ‘from these’

haiTamOn'huiTanu  ‘from that’

haiTamOn'/siTamOnnu  ‘from those’

Interrogative pronoun

Base- kae, kis-, kon, kie  pluralizer= -mOne
-φ  ‘what’ ‘which’ ‘who’

Nominate= base – definitive -Ta

daeTa, kisTa, konTa  ‘which’(sg.) konmOne  ‘which(pl)’

kiemOne  ‘who(pl)’

Accusative= base – -ke  Base – e

Dative         kaeTake, kisTake, konTake konmOnke  ‘to which(pl)’

kon – e ‘to whom’

Genitive       -r (when base ends in a consonant)

-kOr (when base ends in a vowel) Example

kaeTar  ‘of which’
kisTar  ‘of which’
konmOnkOr  ‘whose’

Relative pronoun

Base = je-, jen-  ‘who (Relative):  pluralizer = -mOne

Cases

Nominative = -φ

Accusative/ Dative = -ke  Jeke  ‘whom’  JemOnke  ‘whom(pl)’

Genitive = -kOr  JekOr  ‘whose’  JemOnkOr/JenmOnkOr  ‘whose(pl)’
Adjectivals

The adjectives precede the nouns in the construction. Also, the adjectivals are derived of nominal base – adjectival markers:

(a) Nominal base \(-ia\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal base</th>
<th>ia</th>
<th>hal (-ia) halia</th>
<th>‘tired’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ia</td>
<td>durgOrdh (\rightarrow ia) durgOrdhia</td>
<td>‘stingy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ia</td>
<td>kOJOOr (\rightarrow ia) kOJria</td>
<td>‘lazy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ia</td>
<td>budhi (\rightarrow ia) budhia</td>
<td>‘wise’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Nominal base \(-ua\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal base</th>
<th>ua</th>
<th>laJ (\rightarrow ua) laJua</th>
<th>‘shy’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>bOn (\leftrightarrow ua) bOnua</td>
<td>‘wild’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>set (\rightarrow ua) setua</td>
<td>‘pale’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>bOl (\rightarrow ua) bOlua</td>
<td>‘strong’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>sag (\rightarrow ua) sagua</td>
<td>‘green’ etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Nominal base \(-a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal base</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>JuT (\rightarrow a) JuTa</th>
<th>‘false’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>OskOr (\rightarrow a) OskOra</td>
<td>‘dirty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>tintil (\rightarrow a) tintila</td>
<td>‘damp’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>dhObOl (\rightarrow a) dhObla</td>
<td>‘white’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>keCkeC (\rightarrow a) keCkeCa</td>
<td>‘ugly’ etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Nominal base \(-i\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal base</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>JaT (\rightarrow i) JaTi</th>
<th>‘terrible’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>lob (\rightarrow i) lubi</td>
<td>‘greedy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>kal (\rightarrow i) kali</td>
<td>‘empty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Calak (\rightarrow i) Calaki</td>
<td>‘clever’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>kOr (\rightarrow i) kOri</td>
<td>‘fair skinned’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adjectives are distinguished for two-tier genders – masculine and feminine. Example

Masculine    Feminine

- \(a\)     \(-i\)     ‘dwarf’ (M/F)     ‘tall’ (M/F)
Timpa       Timpi
Denga       Dengi
buska       buski
kOnda       kundi
JODa        JaDi
pupla       pupli
kOra        kOri
- \(\phi\)   \(-i\)
- \(a\)       \(-uni\)
Onda        Onduni
kala        kaluni

Postpositions

The postpositions are nominal and verbal types. These are:

- \(pOra\) ‘likely’
- \(pOri\) ‘like’
- \(s\) ‘it is likely that you will go!’
- \(tui Jibu pra\) ‘like son’
- \(TOkar pOri\) ‘he looks like me’
paî 'for/with a view to'
JOgu 'for'
JOge 'big'
Jai 'continuously, til'
lagi 'for'
Tokar lagi 'for the son'
deO kOrap lagi 'for/owing to ill-health'
dei 'by/ in exchange of'
tOk 'upto'
ebtOk 'till now'
sara 'whole'
pake 'near'

Verb
The verb roots in Desia(Proja) are basically similar to Sambalpuri with specific phonological changes:
1. Aspirates are regularly de-aspirated in the voiced and unvoiced series.
2. h in the word- initial position and word- medial position are dropped.
3. The affricates c, ch, j, zh are reduced to C, J in the verb roots.
4. A few verb roots have altogether different formations. Example bhTke Jibar cf Sambalpuri, pardhi kOrbar/sikar khelbar 'to hunt', taskOrbar cf Sambalpuri, bOlabar/cas kOrbar 'to cultivate' etc.
5. The verb root dekhbar > dOkbar in Desia.
The verb paradigm of OC 'be' (present), no/rOOh 'be' (past/future).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th></th>
<th>Past</th>
<th></th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>OCI</td>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>tili</td>
<td>I sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td>OCu</td>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td>rOeli</td>
<td>II sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II pl.</td>
<td>OCO</td>
<td>II pl.</td>
<td>tilu, rOelu</td>
<td>II pl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb paradigm of negative auxiliary

[ Negative marker no (in present) na (in past) nai (in present, past and future) – OC (present) ho/rOOh (past and future)].

103
Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>nO-nai</td>
<td>nO-naiOCi</td>
<td>nO-naiOCus</td>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>nO-naiOCu</td>
<td>nO-naiOCOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>nO-naiOCu</td>
<td></td>
<td>II pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>nO-naiOCus</td>
<td></td>
<td>III pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I sg.</th>
<th>II sg.</th>
<th>III sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>na-nai</td>
<td></td>
<td>na-nai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>na-nai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>rOelli</td>
<td></td>
<td>roela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>rOellus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I sg.</th>
<th>II sg.</th>
<th>III sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>na-nai</td>
<td></td>
<td>na-nai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>na-nai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>rOebi</td>
<td></td>
<td>rOebO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>rOebus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personals terminations forming the auxiliary verbs

**Present** Tense marker

- φ - : OC - φ - personal markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I sg.</th>
<th>II sg.</th>
<th>III sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>- i</td>
<td>- us</td>
<td>- e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>- u</td>
<td>- O</td>
<td>- On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past** Tense marker

- il - > -el - by morphophonemic correspondence of −O (of rO<rOh) and −i - il - personal markers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I sg.</th>
<th>II sg.</th>
<th>III sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>- i</td>
<td>- us</td>
<td>- a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>- u</td>
<td>- O</td>
<td>- e/-Öe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future** Tense marker

- ib - > - eb - by morphophonemic correspondence of -O (of rO<rOh) and −i - of − ib - personal markers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I sg.</th>
<th>II sg.</th>
<th>III sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>- i</td>
<td>- us</td>
<td>- O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>- u</td>
<td>- O</td>
<td>- e/-Öe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb paradigm** kOr ‘do’

**Simple present**

Verb base kOr - Tense marker - φ - personal marker – i (1sg.) – u (1pl.) – us (2sg.) – O (2pl.) – e (3sg.) – On/Oe (3pl.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>kOr</td>
<td>kOrus</td>
<td>kOre</td>
<td>kOr</td>
<td>kOra</td>
<td>kOrala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past**

Verb base kOr> kO - tense marker – il - > - l - personal markers – i (1sg.) – u (1pl.) – us (2sg.) – O (2pl.) – a (3sg.) – e/Oe (3pl).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I sg.</th>
<th>II sg.</th>
<th>III sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sg.</td>
<td>kOli~</td>
<td>kOlus~</td>
<td>kOla~kOrla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II sg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I pl.</td>
<td>II pl.</td>
<td>III pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kOrli</td>
<td>‘I did’</td>
<td>kOrlus</td>
<td>‘he/she did’ didn’t’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kOlu–kOrlu</td>
<td>‘we did’</td>
<td>kOlu–kOrlu</td>
<td>‘you did’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kOle–kOltre–kOrlŒe</td>
<td>‘they did’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future**
Verb base  

- kO – tense marker  
  - ib – b – personal markers  
  - i (Isg.) – u (Ipl.) – us  

(Illsg.) – O (Iipl.) – O (Illsg.) – Œe (Illpl.)

- I sg.  
  - kOrbi | ‘I shall do’ |
  - kOrbu | ‘we shall do’ |
- II sg.  
  - kOrbus | ‘thou will do’ |
  - kOrbO | ‘you will do’ |
- III sg.  
  - kOrbo | ‘he/she will do’ |
  - kOrbŒe | ‘they will do’ |

**Imperfect**

**Present**
Verb base  

- kO – Auxiliary – OC – C – personal markers  
  - i (Isg.) – u (Ipl.) – us  

(Illsg.) – O (Iipl.) – O (Illsg.) – Œn (Illpl.)

- I sg.  
  - kOrCi | ‘I am doing’ |
  - kOrCu | ‘we are doing’ |
- II sg.  
  - kOrCus | ‘thou are doing’ |
  - kOrCO | ‘you are doing’ |
- III sg.  
  - kOrCO | ‘he/she is doing’ |
  - kOrCOn | ‘they are doing’ |

**Past (compound formation)**
Verb base  

- kO – pre. pll. – te – subsidiary rOh > – rO – past tense – il > - el by morpho phonemic - change with  
  - O – of rO – personal markers  
  - i (Isg.) – u (Ipl.) – us (Illsg.) – O (Iipl.) – a  

(Illsg) – Œe/-e (Illpl)

- I sg.  
  - kOrte roeli | ‘I was doing’ |
  - kOrte roeblue | ‘you were doing’ |
- II sg.  
  - kOrte roelus | ‘thou were doing’ |
  - kOrte roela | ‘he/she was doing’ |
- III sg.  
  - kOrte roelue | ‘we were doing’ |
  - kOrte roelŒe | ‘they were doing’ |

**Future (compound formation)**
Verb base  

- kO – present participle  
  - te – subsidiary  
    - rO – – ib – eb –  
    - (because of morpho-phonemic change of i with – O – of rO) – personal markers  
    - i (Isg.) – u (Ipl.)  
    - us (Iillsg) – O (Iipl.) – O (Illsg) and - Œe (Illpl)

- I sg.  
  - kOrte rOebi | ‘I will be doing’ |
  - kOrte roebus | ‘you will be doing’ |
- II sg.  
  - kOrte rOebus | ‘thou will be doing’ |
  - kOrte rOebO | ‘he/she will be doing’ |
- III sg.  
  - kOrte rOebO | ‘we will be doing’ |
  - kOrte rOebŒe | ‘they will be doing’ |

**Perfect**

**Present**
Verb base  

- – perfect - i – auxiliary OC – personal markers  
  - i (I sg.) – u (I pl.) – us (II sg.)  
  - O (II pl) – e (III sg) – Œn (III pl)

- I sg.  
  - kOri OCi | ‘I have done’ |
  - kOri OCus | ‘thou have done’ |
  - kOri OCe | ‘he/she has done’ |
- II sg.  
  - kOri OCU | ‘we have done’ |
  - kOri OCO | ‘you have done’ |
- III sg.  
  - kOri OCO | ‘he/she has done’ |
  - kOri OCON | ‘they have done’ |
Past
Verb base kOr - - perfect - φ - (- i being dropped) - - t - - th  -(Auxiliary) - - il (past) -
personal markers - i (Isg.) - u (Ipl.) - us (IIsg.) - O (IIpl.) - a (IIIsg.) - e/Ôe (III pl).
I sg. kOrtíli II sg. kOrtílus III sg. kOrtíla
'I had done' 'thou had done' 'he/she had done'
I pl. kOrtílu II pl. kOrtílo III pl. kOrtílê-kOrtílê
'we had done' 'you had done' 'they had done'

Future
Verb base kOr - - perfect - φ - - t - - th  -(Auxiliary) - - ib  -(fut) - personal marker -
i (Isg.) - u (Ipl.) - us (IIsg.) - O (IIpl.) - O (IIIsg.) - Ôe (IIIpl.).
I sg. kOrtibi II sg. kOrtibus III sg. kOrtibo
'I would have done' 'thou would’t have done' 'he/she would have done'
I pl. kOrtíbu IIpl. kOrtíbo Ôe IIIpl. kOrtóbo
'we would have done' 'you would have done' 'they would have done'

Conditional present
Verb base kOr - - present - φ - - Auxiliary - φ - conditional - t - - personal markers - i
(Isg.) - u (Ipl.) - us (IIsg.) - O (IIpl.) - O (IIIsg.) - Ôe (IIIpl.).
I sg. kOrti IIsg. kOrtus IIIsg. kOrtO
'if I do' 'if thou does't' 'if he/she does'
I pl. kOrtu IIpl. kOrtO IIIpl. kOrtôe
'if we do' 'if you do' 'if they do'

Perfect
Verb base kOr - - perfect - i - Auxiliary - ta - <tha- - conditional - t - - personal
markers - i (Isg.) - u (Ipl.) - us (IIsg.) - O (IIpl.) - a (IIIsg.) - Ôe (IIIpl.).
I sg. kOrtíti II sg. kOrtítus III sg. kOrtíta
'if I did' 'if thou didst' 'if he/she did'
I pl. kOrtítu IIpl. kOrtíto IIIpl. kOrtítaêe
'if we did' 'if you did' 'if they did'

Imperfect
Verb base kOr- - imperfect - u - - Auxiliary - ta - <tha- - conditional - t - - personal
markers - i (Isg.) - u (Ipl.) - us (IIsg.) - O (IIpl.) - a (IIIsg.) - Ôe (IIIpl.).
I sg. kOrutài II sg. kOrutàus III sg. kOrutàta
'if I was doing' 'if thou art doing' 'if he/she was doing'
I pl. kOrutàtu II pl. kOrutàtO III pl. kOrutàtÔe
'if we were doing' 'if you were doing' 'if they were doing'

Extended present
Verb base kOr - - extended - a - - present- φ- - personal markers - e
(Isg.) - u ( Ipl.) - us (IIsg.) - O (IIpl.) - e (IIIsg.) - On (IIIpl.).
I sg. kOræe II sg. kOræus III sg. kOræe
'I make to do' 'thou make to do' 'he/she makes to do'
I pl.  *kOrau*  
IIpl.  *kOraO*  
IIIpl.  *kOraOn/kOran*

**Past**  (non-passive simple)
Verb base  *kOr - - perfect - i - subsidiary - de - past - il -$-$ l - - personal markers - i*
(1sg.) - *u* (Ipl.) - *us* (IIsg.) - *O* (IIpl.) - *a* (IIIsg.) - *Öe* (IIIpl.).
I sg.  *kOrideli*  
IIsg.  *kOridelus*  
IIIsg.  *kOridela*  
I pl.  *kOridelu*  
IIpl.  *kOridelO*  
IIIpl.  *kOridelÖe*

**Past**  (non-passive causative)
Verb base  *kOr - - causative - a - > - e - - perfect - i - subsidiary verb de - - - il - > - l - - personal markers - i* (1sg.) - *u* (Ipl.) - *us* (IIsg.) - *O* (IIpl.) - *a* (IIIsg.) - *Öe* (IIIpl.).
I sg.  *kOreideli*  
II sg.  *kOreidelus*  
IIIsg.  *kOreidelaa*  
I pl.  *kOreidelu*  
II pl.  *kOreidelO*  
III pl.  *kOreidelÖe*

**Simple gerundive**
Verb base  *kOr - - i - (gerundive) - subsidiary ho > hu > u before personal marker - e* (in present tense)  *ho > he > - e* (in the past and future tenses).

**Present**  *kOriehe < kOrihue*  ‘it is possible to do’

**Past**  *kOreieha < kOrihela*  ‘it was possible to do’

**Future**  *kOriebeO < kOrihebo*  ‘it will be possible to do’

**Causative gerundive**
Verb base  *kOr - - causative - e - < - a - (before - i) - gerundive - i - subsidiary - hO > - hu - > u - before personal marker - e* (in present tense)  *-hO-$-$he-$-$e-$- (in the past and future tenses).

**Present**  *kOreiue < kOreihue*  ‘it is possible to get it done’

**Past**  *kOreiela < kOreihela*  ‘it was possible to get it done’

**Future**  *kOreiebO < kOreieho*  ‘it will be possible to get it done’

**Passive impersonal**
Verb base  *kOr- - passive -a - - subsidiary ho>hu>u before personal marker - e* (in present tense)  ,  *ho > he > e* (in the past and future tenses).

**Present**  *kOraue < kOrahue*  ‘it is done’

**Past**  *kOraela < kOrahela*  ‘it was done’

**Future**  *kOraebO < kOrahebo*  ‘it will be done’

107
Non-finite categories

Verbal noun
verb base — -bar
kaibar ‘to eat’
pibar ‘to drink’
Jibar ‘to go’ etc.

Infinitive
verb base — -ba — instrumental — ru
JOD ebaru < sam oriya jhOD hebar ‘because of storm’
verb base — -ba— -ke
mu ḫtake bOṭake debake (deba — infinitive, ke) kOuCi
‘I am asking him to give the book’
mu ḫtake gुTe git bolbake kOuCi
‘I am requesting her to sing a song’

Participles
The participle markers are - kiri/ - kOri, -ki , -i , -a , -le
Noun/adjetive— participle — verb
sOpha kiri < - kOri leka ‘write neatly’
Jaikiri pOCarla ‘having gone (he) asked’
CΟlabula/-i kiri ansu (ki) — ‘have brought back after completion of
grazing and walking together’
dOki kiri ‘having seen’
Dapi kirirOk ‘keep covered’
misi kiri kaibu ‘we shall eat together’
run kori mOle ‘(people) died on account of debt’
gini desi ‘(I ) have purchased’
kOmi Jisi ‘It has reduced’
dOri an ‘you (sg) bring’
pOla Jibu ‘we shall go’
buli buli aCi ‘coming (I) walking down’
kaikai ‘having eaten’
naC sOrla pOre ‘the dance having been over’
sOmOe sOrla/katla pOre ‘the time having crossed’
pODlO pOlke ‘the fallen fruits’
kam kOre (conditional participle)
‘after having done the work’
pODe ‘after one reads’ (conditional participle)
Tikbele aele ‘having come in proper time’

Compound verb-formation
The compound verbs are formed of participle — finite verb/subsidiary verb.

Verb (participle) — subsidiary verb
(pani) buDte rOele ‘drowned’
kOri parlu ‘we could do’
kOri dela ‘did’
rOi gOla ‘stayed’
(pal) pODte rOelu ‘started reading’
pigi dela ‘threw away’
Negativization

The negative markers are  *nO, na*  and  *nai.*

- **nO**  Negative – finite verb used in simple present and simple past

  - *muī*  *paTh nO pODsi*  ‘I do not read’
  - *mū*  *paiTi nO kOri*  ‘I do not work’
  - *tui*  *paiTi nO kOru*  ‘you(sg) do not work’
  - *sie*  *paiTi nO kOre*  ‘he/she does not work’
  - *tume*  *paiTi nO kOreO*  ‘you do not work’
  - *siemOne paiTi nO kOreO*  ‘they donot work’

- **-nO-**  verbal noun/participle – negative – auxiliary/subsidiary- participle

  - *i paniTa pinO Oe*  ‘this water is not drinkable’
  - *iTa kai nO Oe*  ‘this is not eatable’
  - *i kamTake kei kOri nOpare*  ‘no body can do this work’
  - *i kamTake kie kOri nO parle*  ‘no body could do this work’
  - *mOr kamTa kOrbare nO tila*  ‘I did not have to do the work’

- **-nO-**  negative – auxiliary verb used in past tense

  - *ram krusTOke kOila matOr krusTOR sOmOy nO tila*  ‘Ram told Krishna but he(Krishna) had no time’

- **-nO-**  verb – negative – conditional used in perfect conditional.

  - *mu i kam kOri nO tati*  ‘I would not have done the work’

- **-na-**  negative – finite verb used in the past tense

  - *mu i kam na kOrli/kOli*  ‘I did not work’
  - *tum mOne kam na kOrI0*  ‘you did not work’(pl)
  - *am mOne kamTa na kOrlu*  ‘we did not work’
  - *sie kamTa na kOrla*  ‘he/she did not work’
  - *tui kamTake na kOlu*  ‘you did not do the work’(sg)
  - *tum mOne kamTake na kOlu*  ‘you did not do the work’ (pl)

- **-na-**  participle – negative – auxiliary

  - *mOke kam kOrbake na Oe*  ‘I do not have to work’
  - *TOke kam kOrbake na Oe*  ‘you(sg) do not have to work’
  - *take kam kOrbake na Oe*  ‘he/she does not have to work’

- **na-**  negative – verb used in the present perfect.

  - *mOngOlbbar ratOru bOsguDa na CaliCe*  ‘from Tuesday night the buses stopped running’

- **na-**  verbal noun – negative – auxiliary used in the imperative present

  - *mO agOre CiDa na O*  ‘do not stand before me’

- **nai-**  negative – auxiliary/finite verb used in present, past and future tenses

  - *nai Jaisi*  ‘(I) do not go’
  - *nai Jali*  ‘(you) donot go (sg)’
  - *nai kOri*  ‘(I) have not done’
  - *nai kela*  ‘not happened’
  - *nai kOrbi*  ‘(I) shall not work’
nai kOrhO
nai kOrbu
nai kOrbe

-naĩ- present participle – negative – subsidiary verb used in simple past tense.
tui pODte nai rOelu
am mOne pODte nai rOelu
sie pODte nai rOela
tum mOne pODte nai rOelO

-naĩ-past participle–negative– subsidiary verb/perfect verb – negative – conditional
mu tì bOsi nai rOele mu tì kam kOri nOtati

-nai noun /verb –negative auxiliary used in simple present, past, future,present perfect and present imperative
bOl nai
sie rOele kiCi OsuBida nai
JOna nai
mOr gā JOna nai make bi JOna nai

kOri nai
mu tì kamTake kOri nai
kOri nau
tui kamTa kOri nau
ammOne kamTa kOri nau
JaO nai
samOy baOre JaO nai
kO nai
raTu kOri kO nai
mu tì bOsi nai rOele kamTa hObO nai

(he/she) will not work’
‘(you) will not work’ (sg)/we will not work’
(they) will not work’
‘you (sg) did not work’
‘we did not work’
‘he/she did not work’
‘you did not work’
‘if I had not sat upon I would not have done the work’
‘not good’
‘if she stays there is no difficulty’
‘not known’
‘I do not know the name of my village,also I do not know my mother’
‘(some thing) is not done here’
‘I have not done the work’
‘have not done(2sg)/have not done(1 pl)’
‘you (sg) havst not done the work’
‘we have not done the work’
‘do not go’
‘do not go beyond time’
‘do not speak’
‘do not speak loudly’
‘if I do not sit upon the work will not be done’